ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 13th August 1881.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

	Names of newspapers.				Place of publication.		Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
1	Bengali.		,						
	Monthly.				1 1				
							1.2.2.2.2		
	"Bhárat Shramajíví"	•	•••	•••	Calcutta	•••	2,100		
	"Grámvárta Prakáshiká"		•••	•••	Comercolly		175		
	Fortnightly.								
	"Sansodhini"	•	•••	•••	Chittagong		600	5th August 1881.	
1	"Purva Pratidhwani"	•	•••	•••	Ditto			29th July 1881.	
-	Weekly.		0						
-	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"				Calcutta	•••	700	1st August 1881.	
1	"Arva Darpan"				Ditto			12th ditto.	
. 1	"Bhárat Bandhu"		•••	•••	Ditto	•••	•••••	12th ditto.	
1						***	******		
1	"Bharat Minir		•••	•••	Mymensing	•••	671	2nd ditto.	
-	"Bengal Advertiser"	•	•••	•••	Calcutta		2,000		
1	"Bardwán Sanjívaní"	•	•••	•••	Burdwan		296	9th ditto.	
	"Cháruvártá"	•	•••	•••	Sherepore, Mymensi	ng		1st ditto.	
	"Dacca Prakásh"				Dacca	-	350	7th ditto.	
1	"Dút"		•••		Calcutta	•••		THE WILLIAM	
	"Education Gazette"					•••	745	P.12 3144	
	" TT 1: 1 Deckapile		•••		Hooghly	•••	745	5th ditto.	
1	"Halisanar Prakasnika	•	•••	•••	Calcutta	•••		6th ditto.	
-	"Hindu Ranjiká"	•		•••	Beauleah, Rájsháhye		200	10th ditto.	
1	"Medini"	•	•••	•••	Midnapore			30th July 1881.	
	"Murshidábád Patriká"		•••		Berhampore		487	5th August 1881.	
1	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	•			Ditto			out August 1881.	
1	"Navavibhákar"			•••	Calcutta	•••	850		
	"Paridarshak"				Sylhet	•••	000	1st ditto.	
				•••		•••		31st July 1881.	
	"Pratikár"	•	•••	***	Berhampore	•••	275		
	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"		•••	***	Kakiniá, Rungpore		250	4th August 1881.	
	"Sádháraní"				Chinsurah		500	7th ditto.	
	"Sahachar"				Calcutta		500		
	"Som Prakásh"				Changripottá,24-Perg	ha		3rd ditto.	
	"Sudhákar"				Mymensing	що.	•••••		
	" Culabba Camáchán"			•••	Calcutta	•••	4.000		
	"Sríhatta Prakásh"	•	•••	***		***	4,000	6th ditto.	
	orinatta Prakash	•	•••	•••	Sylhet		440		
	"Tripurá Vártávaha"	•	•••	•••	Commillah				
	Daily.								
	"Samvád Prabhákar"				Calcutta		700	5th to 11th A 1001	
	"Samvád Púrnachandroda	va"		•••	Ditto		300	5th to 11th August 1881.	
		3		•••	Ditto	***	300	6th to 10th ditto.	
	"Samáchár Chandriká"				D:44-		00-		
		**	•••	•••	Ditto	•••	625	8th to 13th ditto.	
	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká		•••	•••	Ditto		500	8th to 12th ditto.	
	"Prabhátí"		•••	•••	Ditto			12th and 13th ditto.	
	"Samáchár Sudhábarsan"		•••	•••	Ditto	•••		and som the disto.	
	ENGLISH AND U	RDU.							
	Weekly.								
	"Urdn Gnido"				Ditto		365	042 4	
	HINDI.	1 10			Ditto	•••	900	6th August 1881.	
	Weekly.								
	"Robon D 11-"				D-1:				
	"Behar Bandhu"	•		•••	Bankipore, Patna	•••	500	4th ditto.	
)	"Bhárat Mitra"	•	•••		Calcutta		500	4th ditto.	
	"Sár Sudhánidhi"				Ditto	•••	200	1st ditto	
	"Uchit Baktá"			•••	Ditto			6th ditto.	
	PERSIAN.	10				•••		out ditto.	
	Weekly.						7		
2	"Jam-Johan nomá"				Disea		070		
		•	•••	•••	Ditto	•••	250	5th ditto.	
	URDU.								
}	Weekly.								
	"Akhbar-i-Darussaltanat"				Ditto				
	ASSAMESE.								
					9	100			
1	Monthly.								

POLITICAL.

NAVAVIBHARAB, August 1st, 1881. We extract the following observations from an article in the Navavibhákar of the 1st August:—It would be well for Afghanistan if the civil war, which has now broken out in that country, speedily came to an end Even if it did not, we should not directly be losers in any way. But then war is such a tempting game, that its outbreak in the neighbourhood of India cannot but produce a feeling of uneasiness regarding the probable attitude of the British Government. The chances of success are all on the side of Ayub. He is popular with the Afghans, while the Ameer Abdur Rahman is looked upon as an intruder. In these circumstances, it behoves the British Government to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality.

PATRIKA,
August 1st, 1881.

2. By the victory of Ayub Khan, remarks the Ananda Bazar Patriká, of the 1st August, the Afghan policy of the British Governmenthas been utterly discredited.

The puppet they set upon the throne of Cabul is now trembling for his safety and about to take to flight. What will the British Government do now? Will it give the throne to Ayub, or release Yakub Khan from his captivity? Whatever it may do, it cannot be denied that the situation has changed in Afghanistan, and that the British Government should act very cautiously.

CHARU VARTA, August 1st, 1881. 3. The Cháru Vártá, of the 1st August, in a long article gives a brief history of the Baroda State, and regrets to hear that it is proposed, on the minor Guicowar's attaining his majority, to conduct all affairs with the assistance of Sir T. Madhava Rao who will be responsible to British Government for his actions. This will, if the proposal is carried out, vest the Guicowar with only the semblance of authority, while all real power will reside with the Dewan and the Resident. The Editor strongly deprecates the scheme, and hopes Lord Ripon will do justice to the Guicowar.

CHARU VARTA.

4. The same paper, in an article on the imprisonment of Brajeshji, the head of the Vaisnav community of Bombay, makes observations similar to those noticed in previous reports.

BHARAT MIHIR, August 2nd, 1881. Maharaj Brajeshji.

of the 2nd August, makes similar observations.

The same paper observes that the wisest course that Government

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BHARAT MIHIB

The defeat of Abdur Rahman.

can now follow is to abstain from all interference in the affairs of Afghanistan.

7. The Bhárat Mitra, of the 28th July, remarks, in reference to the

BHARAT MITBA, July 28th, 1881.

Case of Maharaj Brajeshji, that the decision of Government has given satisfaction to the public. If Brajeshji has been justly convicted, there is no reason why any mercy should be shown to him.

UCHIT BARTA, August 9th, 1881.

8. On the same subject the Uchit Baktá, of the 9th August, makes observations similar to those noticed in paragraphs 2 and 3 of our last Report.

SAR SUDHABIDHI, August 1st, 1881. 9. The Sár Sudhánidhi, of the 1st August, observes that the investigations recently made in Jeypore by the British Resident, regarding the condition of the

Exchequer, cannot but be regarded as humiliating to the Council of regency. The suspension of Futteh Sinha was quite uncalled for, while the enquiry about the jewels of the ladies of the zenana was far from politic. The Commission appointed to report on the present state of affairs in Jeypore should include at least two native members, and the Editor suggests that Shyamal Das, of Oodeypore, and Raghunath Rao, of Indore, who are well acquainted with the manners and customs of Rajputana, should be added to the personnel of the Commission.

The same paper remarks that now that Ayub has defeated the 10. Ameer Abdur Rahman, the British Govern-Afghan affairs. ment should endeavour to bring about a reconciliation between them. It should take care that Abdur Rahman does not, in his present difficulties, seek assistance from any other quarter.

SAR SUDHANIDHI. August 1st, 1881

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

The Purva Pratidhwani, of the 29th July, makes the following PURVA PRATIDHWANI, observations in reference to the present Commis-The Commissioner of Chittagong. sioner of Chittagong, who is about to proceed on leave: - The climate of Chittagong is warm and not suited to a man of cold temperament, like the present Commissioner. Government should keep an eye upon him. We would ask him to endeavour, while in Calcutta. to obtain a transfer elsewhere. The climate of this place will not suit him. The fact is, whether it was owing to ill-health or to any other cause, he was not much popular here. It is to be doubted whether his departure will evoke the feeling of regret which was caused when Messrs. Beames and Cotton, who sucessively officiated for him on former occasions, took leave of this division. Chittagong has not received any direct benefit from him; nay, on the contrary, he has inflicted on the inhabitants the hardship attendant upon a new survey of their lands.

The same paper dwells on the fearful prevalence of bribery and PUBVA PRATIDHWANI corruption among the members of the police Bribery and corruption in the police. force. It is no wonder that this should be The constables are almost all of them illiterate men, and are obliged to support themselves on very low pay. It is idle to expect that

such men would be able to overcome temptation. The fault must be laid at the door of Government, which does not encourage the admission of

educated natives into the police.

13. The Paridarshak, of the 31st July, notices with alarm the gradual increase in the number of high-hand-Mr. Coxhead of Dinagepore. ed Magistrates. Scarcely has the case of Mr. Mosley been forgotten by the public, when Mr. Coxhead of Dinagepore has come to the front. [An account of Mr. Coxhead's proceedings in reference to the Acting Deputy Inspector of Schools in Dinagepore, who had lent the use of the model-school house for the purposes of a lecture delivered by a native gentleman, is here reproduced from the Hindoo Patriot newspaper.] How long will this country be governed by such high-handed despots? The Vernacular Fress Act has gagged the press of India, and efforts are now being made with a view to deprive the people of their liberty of speech, and their right of holding public meetings. The country is about to be ruined by the high-handedness of magisterial officers who trample justice under their feet. Who will save the country from these men? Has a reign of terror really come over India? Government appears to be indifferent to the complaints made by the press. The people notice with dismay the recurrence of these acts of magisterial oppression, and the impunity with which they are perpetrated. Who can, after witnessing the shameful distinction which is made between Natives and Europeans, have his confidence in the justice of Government unshaken?

14. The same paper observes in two long editorials that the policy which Government is following at the English education in the Punjab the policy of Government. present time in the matter of education is clearly opposed to that which was announced in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. Obviously the object of Government now is to keep the people of India for ever steeped in ignorance, by withholding from them the light of English education. This is precisely what is being

July 29th, 1881.

PARIDARSHAK, July 31st, 1881.

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done in the Punjab at the instance of Dr. Leitner. The establishment of a University in that province for the sole encouragement of oriental languages can only mean the exclusion of the inhabitants from the benefit of higher education.

MEDINI, July 30th, 1881. 15. We extract the following observations from an article in the Medini, of the 30th July:—The idea perhaps has never crossed the minds of the rulers that the contentment of the people is essential to all good government. The rulers apparently believe that the people of this country having been long subject to Mahomedan rule have grown accustomed to despotic government, and that, if their wishes were consulted in this respect, Government would soon lose its prestige, and cease to be looked upon with fear and respect. What the highest officials at the present time would seem to desire is that the people should fear them.

country having been long subject to Mahomedan rule have grown accustomed to despotic government, and that, if their wishes were consulted in this respect, Government would soon lose its prestige, and cease to be looked upon with fear and respect. What the highest officials at the present time would seem to desire is that the people should fear them and render them a passive obedience. Witness the enactment of the Arms Law and the Press Law, which was followed by the passing of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879 and Act VIII (B.C.) of 1880. Act VIII of 1879, vested Settlement Officers with extensive powers over tenants in the khas mehals, and is indeed far from deserving the title of law. It Government desired that the rents of the tenants of the khas mehals should be enhanced, and all that was required to secure this object was to issue a notice to them setting forth, no matter how reasonable, certain grounds on which enhanced rents were claimed. Objections would be simply ineffectual. The subject, however, which is more directly referred to in this article, is the harassing way in which the Road cess and the Public Works cess are collected from co-parceners. The Editor then refers to the case of Kumud Nath Mukherji and Khetra Nath Mazumdar, of Midnapore, who have been recently served with a notice to pay to the Collectorate Rs. 309 due on account of the Road and the Public Works cesses assessed on 1,300 bighas of rent-free land covered by a sanad originally obtained by their ancestors. Now, as a matter fact, Kumud Nath has at present in his possession only 230, and Khetra Nath only 137 bighas of land, the remainder having been sold in small lots to different individuals whose names have been separately recorded in the Collectorate. In spite of this, these two men are held liable for the whole amount, and if they fail to pay it within the prescribed period, their properties will be sold by public auction. The only relief they are promised is that they may recover the sum they are required to pay in excess of what is due on their own account by suing the parties. This certainly is great hardship, and it behoves Government to adopt measures for its removal.

NAVAVIBHAKAR, August 1st, 1881. 16. The Navavibhákar, of the 1st August, observes, in reference to the recently published Parliamentary Blue-book regarding the condition of India in 1878-79.

that the information contained therein is defective in many respects. The task of compiling the report should be entrusted to some person who is well acquainted with this country. If it were possible to ignore the daily increasing poverty of the people, a superficial acquaintance with the country would but reveal a picture of beauty and prosperity. Every small locality containing even ten persons can boast of a municipality; there is a sub-division every four or eight miles apart. There are railway lines on all sides; schools in populous localities; a profusion of Maharajas, Rajahs, Ray Bahadurs, and other titular personages; a police station in every village; carriages and horses in the towns; fairs and markets all over the country; while, thanks to Manchester, there is a plentiful supply of cheap jute-made piece-goods. Add to all this the rose-coloured Administration Reports written by our rulers. Who can after witnessing the evidence of all this external prosperity, and

perusing the brilliant Administration Reports, believe that the people of India are poor and miserable? The fact, however, is that contentment and ease have departed the land, and the burden of the people's conversation now is the difficulty of earning a livelihood. This uneasiness is telling upon the physique of the nation, and men now become prematurely old. However greatly the rulers may extol their own performances, the fact is undeniable that bad administration is one of the causes of the present poverty of the people of India.

17. The same paper directs the attention of Government and the members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to the inhuman treatment

to which cows presented for sale at the bi-weekly fairs held at Dum-Dum and Kidderpore are subjected by their owners. The indifference of the local authorities to this matter is simply disgraceful. The animals are not given any food or water during the time (and this sometimes extends over several days) they are kept in these places. They are exposed to the sun and rain, and are kept standing all this time in an enclosure which reeks with filth.

18. The same paper remarks that the system of village punchayet, if properly worked, may lead to great results.

The Village Punchayet.

It has already done some good, and would do

were made judiciously, and the members vested with increased powers. As it is, they are burdened with a great deal of responsibility, while possessing but little power. The first step towards increasing the efficiency of this institution should be the curtailing of the powers of the police over the punchayets. The Editor promises to resume the subject.

19. The same paper commends the arrangement recently sanctioned by Sir Ashley Eden for the employment of

Employment of certain Munsiffs certain Munsiffs solely to conduct the trial of rent suits. This is likely to prove advantageous both directly and indirectly. While suitors will be saved from delay, there will be improvement of the Judicial Service. The division of work and the employment of particular men for the trial of particular kinds of suits, which have been directed to be made, will provide the Munsiffs with a

valuable training.

20. The Ananda Bazar Patriká, of the 1st August, is glad to notice that the subject of prisoners in the Bengal Jails has attracted the attention of the Secretary of State and the members of Parliament.

If any remedial measures are adopted in consequence of this agitation, it will show that even the repose of the gods is sometimes disturbed, and that not unoften Providence causes nectar to flow from poison. The subject would not have received the attention it has, had it not been for the fact that large numbers of prisoners in the Bengal Jails have died from the effects of flogging and insufficient diet. The Secretary of State attempted a justification of Sir Ashley Eden by remarking that the Lieutenant-Governor was endeavouring to discontinue flogging and substitute for it some other mode of punishment. This, indeed, shows what justice and mercy reside in the heart of Sir Ashley Eden! His Honor has admitted that the prisoners were unjustly flogged and put upon low rations, and yet, instead of checking the evil, he is anxious to devise some mode of punishment which, while it will not lead to such heavy mortality in the jails as has occurred of late years, will yet answer the purposes of discipline. In fact, Sir Ashley is making sport of the people of Bengal just as many make sport of beasts and birds. The dreadful epidemic at Krishnaghur, which thinned the population of that division, moved him not, and the heavy mortality among the inmates of the

NAVAVIBRARAB, August 1st, 1881.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

NAVAVIBRAKAR.

PATRIKA, August 1st, 1881. SAMACHAB, August 3rd, 1881. Bengal Jails has not led him to think of saving their lives, but to devise some means whereby with diminished mortality their sufferings might be increased.

21. The Sahachar, of the 3rd August, does not see any reason why the Government of India should grant an extension of service to Sir Ashley Eden.

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He has not done anything to deserve such a favour. The country is opposed to the idea. He is doubtless an able and energetic man, but he has ever lacked a consistent policy. He has not done, nor has he the power to do, any act which might benefit the whole country. On the contrary, a very reprehensible practice has come into favour in his time, namely, of bandying words in official Resolutions with individuals or particular sections of the people. He has lost the good-will of the educated natives, and in vain seeks to re-establish the manners of the old civilian days when patronage was in the ascendant. He respects only the wealthy classes in this country, and is quite ignorant of the rapid march of native public opinion in political matters.

MURSHIDABAD PATEIKA, August 5th, 1881. Mr. Beames, Deputy Magistrate of the City Murshidabad Division, in that Mr. Beames the Deputy Magistrate of the City Murshidabad.

Whose depositions he cannot understand. That he is further assisted by a constable who acts as his interpreter; that he is in the habit of dismissing cases in which the plaintiff may have happened to appear before him in dirty clothes; and that he recently fined certain persons who were carrying a corpse to the riverside along the road near the court-house for having called out "Hari bol."

SADHARANI, August 7th, 1881. 23. The Sádháraní, of the 7th August, contains an article in which the Editor replies to the strictures which were recently passed by the Pioneer newspaper upon the character and the qualification of Bengali Babus. The Pioneer, it is remarked, cannot bear to see Bengalis appointed to positions of trust and responsibility, and hence its uncharitable and untrue observations.

SADHARANI.

in Anundabas, in the Meherpore Sub-division, between the indigo-planter Mr. Macnaughten and his ryots. In noticing the conduct of the Sub-Divisional Officer Mr. Slack, the Editor dwells on the indecent haste with which the villagers were tried, and the action of Mr. Slack in depriving the accused of the benefit of legal advice. The Sub-Divisional Officer contented himself with only punishing the defendants, but did not take the least care to ascertain the origin of the dispute. The riot clearly brings out two points, namely, that even the weakest would rise up against their oppressors if subjected to long-continued ill-treatment, and that indigo oppressions have not yet become a thing of the past in this country.

SADHARANI.

25. A correspondent of the same paper directs the attention of Government to the extreme hardship which has been for the last four years caused to the inhabitants of Bergram, Balarampore, Gangaram, Nashipore, Lakhra, and Salimdanga—the six villages on the west of the Damodar river in the Burdwan district—by the reccurrence of destructive inundations in the rainy season. The subject has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the local authorities, but without any effect. This year there have been floods already on three occasions, and the sufferings of men and cattle have been intense. When will Government, asks the writer, attend to this matter?

26. The Burdwan Sanjivani, of the 9th August, contains an article Burdwan Sanjivani, on the costs of litigation which have enormously increased at the present time. The object of Government in establishing law courts is being frustrated, and justice is being gradually made unobtainable.

EDUCATION.

27. A correspondent of the Sádháraní, of the 7th August, dwells on the gross mismanagement of the affairs of the Calcutta Hindu Hostel which prevails at the present time. The food given to the boarders is simply wretched. Nobody attends to this matter. The Superintendent for 20 days in the month is absent from the hostel. The institution has become a convenient place of meeting for unprincipled young men.

SADHARANI, August 7th, 1881.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

Bengali Translator's Office, The 13th August 1881.

